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## Biographical Memoir of His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

At the close of the present volume of the MIRROR, we present our readers with an elegantly-engraved and spirited Portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to which we add the following Biographical Memoir of his life:

Prince Frederick, second son of George III., and brother to his present majesty, George IV., was born on the 16th of August, 1763, and was elected bishop of Osnaburg, February 27, 1764. His royal highness, at a Chapter of the Bath, held on the 30th of December, 1767, was invested with the ensigns of that most honourable order, and installed in Henry VII.'s chapel, as first and principal companion, June 15, 1772. He was elected a companion of the most noble Order of the Garter on the 13th of June, 1771, and installed at Windsor the 25th of the same month.

In 1775, while their majesties passed their summer at Kew, the mode of living adopted by them, and the treatment received by the children from their royal parents, are thus sketched:—

"At six in the morning their majesties rose, and enjoyed the two succeeding hours, which they called their *own*. At eight, the prince of Wales, duke of York, the princess royal, and princes William and Henry, were brought from their several houses to Kew-house, to breakfast with their illustrious relations. At nine, their youngest children attended to lisp or smile their Good-morrows; and whilst the five eldest were closely applying to their task, the little ones, with their nurses, passed the whole morning in Richmond-gardens. The king and queen frequently amused themselves with sitting in the room while the children dined; and once a week, attended by the whole number in pairs, made the delightful tour of Richmond-gardens. In the afternoon, the queen worked and the king read to her; and whatever charm ambition or folly may conceive to await so exalted a situation, it was neither on the throne, nor in the drawing-room, in the splendour or toys of sovereignty, that they placed their felicity; it was in social and domestic gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, tasting and encouraging the elegancies of art, and in

living to the approbation of their own hearts. In the evening all the children again paid their duty at Kew-house before they retired to bed; and the same order was observed through each returning day. The sovereign was the father of his family; not a grievance reached his knowledge and remained unredressed, nor a character of merit or ingenuity disregarded: his private conduct was as exemplary as it was amiable.

"Though naturally a lover of peace, his personal courage could not in the smallest degree be impeached; he exercised his troops himself, understood every martial manœuvre as well as any general in his service, and had the articles of war at his fingers' ends. Topography was one of his favourite studies; he copied every capital chart, took models of all the celebrated fortifications, observing the strong and weak sides of each, and knew the soundings of the chief harbours in Europe.

"Exercise, air, and light diet, were the grand fundamentals in the king's ideas of health and sprightliness; his majesty lived chiefly on vegetables, and drank little wine. The tradesmen's bills were regularly discharged once a quarter; and the whole household was judiciously and happily conducted.

"The prince of Wales and duke of York promised, however, to excel the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they were their superiors in rank; eight hours' close application to the languages and the liberal sciences was daily enjoined them, and their industry was unremitting; all the ten were indeed fine children, and it did not appear that parental partiality was known at court."

On the 27th of November, 1784, his royal highness was created duke of York and Albany, in Great Britain, and earl of Ulster, in Ireland.

An event occurred in 1789, which involved the court in much anxiety, and created a general feeling of alarm for the safety of one of the princes of the blood-royal—we allude to the duel between the duke of York and colonel Lennox. The following is a faithful narrative of this affair of honour:—

On the 18th of May, 1789, colonel

Lenox sent a circular letter to the members of Daubigny's Club to the following effect:—That "a report having been spread that the duke of York had said, some words had been made use of to him (colonel L.) in a political conversation that no gentleman ought to submit to," colonel L. took the first opportunity to speak to his royal highness before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, to which colonel L. belongs; when he answered, "that he had heard them said to colonel L. at Daubigny's, but refused at the same time to tell the expression, or the person who had used it; that in this situation, being perfectly ignorant what his royal highness could allude to, and not being aware that any such expression ever passed, he (colonel L.) knew not of any better mode of clearing up the matter than by writing a letter to every member of Daubigny's Club, desiring each of them to let him know if he could recollect any expression to have been used in his (colonel L's) presence, which could bear the construction put upon it by his royal highness; and in such case, by whom the expression was used.

None of the members of the club having given an affirmative answer to this request, and the duke still declining to give any further explanation than he had done before the officers of the Coldstream regiment, colonel Lenox thought it incumbent on him to call upon his royal highness for the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. The duke at once waived that distinction of rank of which he might have properly availed himself, and consented to give colonel Lenox the meeting required. The following is the account of the affair, as published by the two seconds, lord Rawdon (the late marquess of Hastings) and lord Winchelsea:

"In consequence of a dispute already known to the public, his royal highness the duke of York, attended by lord Rawdon, and lieutenant-colonel Lenox, accompanied by the earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon-common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, lieutenant-colonel Lenox fired, and the ball grazed his royal highness's curl; the duke of York did not fire. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox observed that his royal highness had not fired. Lord Rawdon said it was not the duke's intention to fire; his royal highness had come out upon lieutenant-colonel Lenox's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox pressed that the duke of York should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the

reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the duke of York, and expressed his hope that his royal highness could have no objection to say, he considered lieutenant-colonel Lenox as a man of honour and courage. His royal highness replied, that he should say nothing; he had come out to give lieutenant-colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if lieutenant-colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he might fire again. Lieutenant-colonel Lenox said he could not possibly fire again at the duke, as his royal highness did not mean to fire at him. On this, both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity.

"RAWDON.  
WINCHELSEA."

As soon as this affair of honour was concluded at Wimbledon, two letters were sent express to town, one to the prince of Wales and the other to the duke of Cumberland, giving them an account of the proceedings; and at the instant of the duke of York's return, the prince of Wales, with filial attention to the anxiety of his royal parents, set off to Windsor, lest hasty rumour had made them acquainted with the business.

Such was the caution observed by the duke of York to keep this meeting with colonel Lenox a secret from the prince of Wales, that he left his hat at Carlton-house, and took a hat belonging to some of the household with him. During the whole of the affair the duke was so composed, that it is difficult to say whether his royal highness was aware of being so near the arm of death. One remarkable thing connected with this duel was, that the earl of Winchelsea, the second of colonel Lenox, was one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majesty; and his mother, lady Winchelsea, was employed in rearing his royal highness.

This was the first instance of a prince of the blood in England being challenged by a subject. The case however occurred in France only a few years before, when the prince de Condé fought an officer of his own regiment.

The prince, in a violent passion, gave the officer a blow; the officer sold out; but with his commission he did not quit the nicest sense of wounded feelings. He followed the prince every where; and on all occasions, public or private, was constantly before his sight. The prince took the alarm, apprehending that the officer meant to assassinate him: he accordingly asked him what were his wishes, and what his intentions? "I have a claim to re-

paraffon for my injured honour," said the officer. "I will give it you," replied the prince; "follow me." The swords were drawn and measured. The officer touched the point of that of his adversary, and instantly dropped his own. "My prince," said he, "you have condescended to fight me; it is enough; I am satisfied. The blow you gave me no longer rankles in my breast—it is fully expiated."

The prince of Condé, to mark the high sense he entertained of the officer's conduct, restored him his commission, and soon gave him promotion.

In consequence of the recovery of George III. from his lamented indisposition, the king's birth-day, in 1789, was celebrated with unusual splendour. The king, however, was not present during any part of the day, owing to the shock occasioned by the duel so recently fought between the duke of York and colonel Lenox. In the evening a most splendid ball was given; and notwithstanding what had so recently happened, and the established etiquette, that no person should stand up at country dances who had not danced a minuet, colonel Lenox appeared in the circle with lady Catharine Barnard. This the prince of Wales did not perceive until he and his partner, the princess royal, came to the colonel's place in the dance; when, struck with the impropriety, he took the hand of the princess, just as she was about to be turned by the colonel, and led her to the bottom of the dance. The duke of York and the princess Augusta came next, and they turned the colonel without notice or exception. The duke of Clarence with the princess Elizabeth came next, and his royal highness followed the example of the prince of Wales. The dance proceeded, however, and colonel Lenox and his partner danced down; but when they came to the prince and princess, his royal highness led his sister to the chair by the side of the queen. Her majesty then addressing herself to the prince, said, "You seem heated, sir, and tired."—"I am heated and tired, madam," said the prince, "not with the dance, but with dancing in such company."—"Then, sir," said the queen, "it will be better for me to withdraw, and put an end to the ball."—"It certainly will be so," said the prince, "for I never will countenance insults given to my family, however they may be treated by others." At the end of the dance, her majesty and the princesses withdrew, and thus the ball concluded. The prince, with his usual gallantry, afterwards explained to lady Catharine Barnard the reason of his conduct, assuring her ladyship, that it gave him much pain to be

under the necessity of subjecting a lady to a moment's embarrassment.

Although his royal highness thus vindicated his honour, on the authority of the subsequent statement given in the *Percy Anecdotes*, we learn that the duke maintains strong aversions to the practice of duelling:—

"A stronger proof of the hold that duelling has obtained in the present state of society could not be furnished, than that a prince of the blood, and the heir-presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, yielded a ready obedience to its mandate. But although his royal highness the duke of York did not hesitate for a moment in giving satisfaction to an officer who conceived it necessary to vindicate his honour by such an appeal, yet his royal highness is known to have a strong aversion to duelling, and has on more than one occasion publicly expressed his disapprobation of this absurd custom. As the head of the British army, he has, it is true, felt how necessary it was to preserve in it a nice and delicate sense of honour; but wherever an officer engaged in a duel has in the slightest degree violated that honour, his royal highness has expressed his disapprobation, either by reprimand, suspension, or dismissal from the army, in proportion to the extenuating or aggravating circumstances of the case. In one instance, where a lieutenant had killed a brother officer in a duel, and was dismissed from the army, a general officer interceded with the duke of York for a mitigation of the offence, saying it was merely an affair of honour. "Rest assured, general," said his royal highness, "there is no honour in killing a fellow-creature in a private quarrel."

On the 29th of September, 1791, his royal highness was married, at Berlin, to the princess Frederique Charlotte Ubrique Catherine, eldest daughter of his majesty the king of Prussia. On their arrival in England they were remarried at St. James's; and on the 23rd of December, received at court in great splendour.

Her royal highness was born May 7, 1767; her stature was somewhat below the common height, and her figure formed in proportionate delicacy and slowness. Her complexion was fair; her hair light; her eye-lashes long and nearly white; and her eyes blue. By this princess, who was a most exemplary lady, his royal highness had no issue.

On the 19th of December, 1791, the duke and duchess of York received the congratulations of the lord mayor, sheriffs, and common council of the City of London, on their marriage; to which his

royal highness returned the following answer :—

"I return you my most hearty thanks for this address, so full of sentiments of attachment to the house of Brunswick and to me.

"Your expressions of joy on the occasion of my marriage give me the highest satisfaction, and the city of London may rely on my unabating zeal for their welfare and prosperity, and on my constant endeavours to preserve their affection and regard."

His royal highness was now called into actual and severe public service. Troops were embarked for Holland, and the duke of York was appointed commander-in-chief of the army on the continent. On the 4th of September, 1793, his royal highness was defeated by the French, near Dunkirk. Nothing particular transpired till the 3rd of May, 1794, when the French attacked him; but were driven back; the enemy, however, quickly re-appeared in the field, and gave a second battle to the duke's forces at Tureoign, whom they defeated with great slaughter. It was in the year, 1794, at the battle of Tournay, that his royal highness narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. It was a singular affair, and is thus related :—

"In the battle of Tournay in 1794, the English army was quite surrounded by the French, and no resource was left but to cut their way through an enemy infinitely superior in numbers; this was no sooner thought of than measures were adopted for the purpose. The French, however, not daring to oppose so brave a band, made a lane for them to pass through, and coolly received them on each side with showers of musketry.

In this movement, his royal highness the duke of York narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Accompanied by an Austrian general, and two other officers, he reached a village which had been taken the preceding day from the enemy, and supposing it still in the hands of the allies, they rode through it at full gallop. In turning the corner of one of the streets rather sharply, they discovered that the village was then in the hands of the French, and a column of the enemy facing them; the latter supposing the duke was at the head of a body of troops, at first fled, after having fired a volley at them, which killed the Austrian general by the side of his royal highness. Recovering, however, from this error, the French pursued the duke and his two companions until they came near a river. The duke threw himself off his horse, and so did one of the officers, and they

waded through the river, the third taking the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six-pounder to bear upon them. On the other side of the river, the duke fortunately met with a led horse of captain Murray's, which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay."

His royal highness now retreated to Flanders, where he was soon joined by the earl of Moira, and additional forces. In the same year the duke was defeated at Bostel, and on this mishap commenced, on the 21st of September, his retreat over the Maese. On the 16th of February in the following year, he had the additional misfortune of losing all his magazines, which were captured by the French; the duke soon after returned to England.

His royal highness, however, again landed in Holland with 17,000 Russians, on the 13th of September, 1799, where, on the 19th of the same month, the allies were defeated at the battle of Bergen and Alkmaar, with the loss of 7,000 men. On the 2nd of October following they were again defeated before Alkmaar, with the loss of 5,000 men; and on the 20th, the duke of York entered into a treaty, by which he was permitted to exchange his army for 6,000 French and Dutch prisoners in England. In consequence, his royal highness sought the shores of Great Britain.

Towards the close of the year 1808, public attention was intensely drawn to circumstances deeply affecting the character of the duke of York. The great question was not only the conduct of his royal highness, but the conduct of every public officer in the disposal of preferments. It is neither our will, nor our inclination, to revive the matter of inquiry which was at the time prosecuted by political parties with much feeling and warmth. With such matters we have naught to do, and we shall merely fulfil our duty as faithful journalists by referring to the event, and briefly recording the result of the inquiry. Colonel Wardle, on the 27th of January, submitted a motion to the House of Commons on the subject of the commander-in-chief, respecting promotions, the disposal of commissions, and the raising of new levies for the army, which engaged the attention of the British Senate from the 1st of February till the 20th of March following, when it was decided by a majority of 82, that "there were no grounds for charging his royal highness with personal corruption or connivance at such practices disclosed in the testimony heard at the bar." The duke of York resigned

the chief command of his majesty's army, and was succeeded by Sir Laurence Dundas; but the latter held the appointment a very short time, for the king re-instated the duke again, to the joy of the British army.

On the demise of his royal mother, he was appointed by parliament custos to the king, instead of the queen, with an allowance of 10,000*l.* per annum.

In 1820, the duchess of York expired at Ostlands, in the 54th year of her age. To the poor, she was a kind and attentive friend, and for her benevolence of character and kindness of disposition she was deservedly respected by all classes. The duchess was fondly attached to the canine tribe, and the grounds at Ostlands display some curious monumental inscriptions to her favourite quadrupeds. The following anecdote is extracted from the *Percy Anecdotes* :—

A company of strolling players having obtained leave to exhibit in a barn at Weybridge, petitioned her royal highness to honour the performance with her presence; to which she consented, and gave tickets to all her servants. Soon after, an itinerant methodist came to preach a charity sermon in the same building (the barn,) and application was again made to the duchess to visit the place, with which she complied; but the servants desired to be excused, on the plea that they did not understand English. "Oh!" said her royal highness, "you had no objection to go to the comedy, which you understood much less, and so you shall go to the sermon." The duchess accordingly went with all her train, and contributed liberally on the occasion, as well for them as for herself.

As a firm friend to the Protestant cause, his royal highness delivered the following speech in the House of Lords, on the 25th of April, 1825, on the subject of the claims of the Roman Catholics. Our readers are sufficiently acquainted with the nature of our work to know that we introduce the document upon which the opinions of political partisans are so greatly divided, merely to render our biographical memoir complete. With the political belief of any man we interfere not; and in presenting our readers with a sketch of the life of a public character, we record the "simple annals" of the individual, and leave the reader to enjoy his own peculiar creed without intruding our own observations upon his attention.

"I hold in my hand a petition from the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no farther concessions may be made

to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any representation from so learned and respectable a body, will be received with the attention it deserves; and therefore I should not have troubled your lordships with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your lordships. I do this the more readily on the present occasion, because feeling that I have not the habit of taking part in your discussions, I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come into the house. It is now twenty-five years since this measure was first brought into discussion. I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected. It was connected with the most serious illness of one now no more; it was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and honestest ministers that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this question to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your lordships it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it; but there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch; one is that you place the church of England in a situation in which no other church in the world is placed. The Roman Catholic will not allow the church of England or parliament to interfere with his church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject still more delicate on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words. I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual. I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else; but consider, my lords, in what a situation you place the sovereign; by the coronation oath the sovereign is bound to maintain the church established in her doctrine, discipline, and her rights inviolate. An act of parliament may release future sovereigns and other men from this oath, or from any other oath to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual, but I entreat the house to consider the situation in which the sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this whole subject. I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one now no more, and the long and unhappy illness in which — (here his royal highness was sensibly

affected.) I have been brought up from my early years in these principles, and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction, and in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them, so help me God."

In conclusion, we may remark, that the British army, under the government of his royal highness, has risen to a state of discipline hitherto unknown in England, and that as commander-in-chief he is deservedly popular, and his attentions have endeared him to every British soldier. To the sports of the field, shooting and racing particularly, his royal highness is greatly attached; but for months past the duke has been denied the enjoyment of his favourite recreations in consequence of dangerous and severe indisposition.

We close our memoir with a correct fac-simile of his royal highness's hand writing, favoured by a valued correspondent:—

*Frederick*

#### EARLS AND DUKES OF YORK.

A. D. 1190. The first who enjoyed the title of the earl of York, was Otho, duke of Saxony, eldest son of Henry, surnamed the Lion, duke of Bavaria and Saxony; one of the greatest princes of his time by the princess Matilda, or Maud, eldest daughter of Henry II. king of England: he was afterwards emperor of Germany, but died without issue: he was likewise nephew of king Richard I. and king John. It is observable that his youngest brother William, born at Winchester, was the immediate ancestor of his present majesty in a direct line; so early was the illustrious house of Brunswick allied to the blood royal of England.

1396. Edmund of Langley, surnamed Plantagenet, fifth son of king Edward III., was earl of Cambridge and duke of York.

1401. Edward Plantagenet, son of the former, earl of Rutland and duke of York, was killed while valiantly fighting at the glorious battle of Agincourt, in 1415, and left no issue.

1415. Richard Plantagenet, nephew of the last duke, and son of Richard, earl

of Cambridge, who was beheaded for a conspiracy against king Henry V., 1415, succeeded his uncle as duke of York. He began the fatal contest between the two potent houses of York and Lancaster, and was killed at the battle of Wakefield. His head was placed on one of the gates of York, with a paper crown on it, by way of derision, by queen Margaret, consort of king Henry VI.

1474. Richard Plantagenet, born at Shrewsbury, second son of king Edward IV., was duke of York, and murdered with his unfortunate brother, Edward V.

1495. Henry, second son of king Henry VII., was duke of York: he was afterwards Henry VIII.

1604. Charles, second son of king James I., was duke of York, afterwards the unfortunate Charles I.

1643. James, son of Charles I., was the next duke, afterwards the weak and bigotted James II.

1718. Ernest Augustus, duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and bishop of Osnaburg, brother to king George I., was duke of York and Albany, and earl of Ulster.

1760. Edward Augustus, grandson of George II., and brother of George III., was created duke of York.

1784. Frederick, second son of George III., and brother of George IV., was created duke of York, earl of Ulster, and bishop of Osnaburg.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### POPULAR POETICAL CHARMS.

(For the Mirror.)

SOME hundred years hence, if the world exists so long, it may be that antiquarians will be seeking for the superstitions of the nineteenth century, and as I know the wading through books and ballads is a very laborious pleasure, when we are in search of what may therein never be discovered, I have, in pity to future F.S.A.'s, determined to insert in the MIRROR, a few poetical morsels of a charming character *en masse*; for the MIRROR will then be an antique, as it is now a *unique*, and much trouble will be saved those sages. Here, then, are a few choice *poetical charms*, "like orient pearls, at random strung." They are yet in vogue, but the progress of refinement may shortly leave no trace of them. By the following verses you will understand the lucky or unlucky days for cutting your nails:—

"Cut them on Monday, cut them for health;  
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth.



Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news;  
 Cut them on Thursday, for a new pair of shoes.  
 Cut them on Friday, cut them for sorrow;  
 Cut them on Saturday, see your sweetheart  
 to-morrow.  
 Cut them on Sunday, cut them for evil;  
 For all the week long will be with you the  
 devil."

## CHEEKS.

If your *right* cheek burns, a *foe* is speaking of you; if your *left*, a *friend*, because nearest your heart; but as this omen is of a dubious nature, the following couplet is to be repeated thrice, touching each cheek at every word, and commencing with the one affected:—

"If it be a foe, turn cheek, turn,  
 If it be a friend, burn cheek, burn,"

when, according to circumstances, the heat is charmed away or continues. A marvellous easy application; it were well if the heart-burn, and all other heats "to which flesh is heir to," could be cured by as simple a process.

## MOON.

WHEN you first see the new moon, curse or bow to her thrice, repeating each time,

"New moon! New moon! I bow to thee,  
 I pry thee good moon reveal to me  
 This night, who is my spouse to be,  
 Wherever he is, what e'er his degree,  
 Let me this night, my husband see."

These singularly efficacious rhymes may sometimes vary a little; but the request is ever the same, and its effect, viz. to bring in a dream the appearance of the future spouse of the inquiring party.

## GARTERS.

SOMEWHAT similar are the rhymes used in knotting one's garters (with reverence be it spoken) *nine* times round the post of a strange bed:—

"I knot my garters three times three  
 In hopes this night my spouse to see;  
 Whether I sleep or whether I wake,  
 I hop. I shall hear my true-love *speaks*."

(Query.—Whether *spake* is not the word intended here?)

## PIN.

If you would borrow a pin, say thrice—

"If you love me, give me a pin;  
 If you hate me, keep it in,"

which evidently is a couplet intended to preserve the borrower from witchcraft, since weird men and women stand charged with employing *pins*, more to the detriment of others than the good of themselves.

## HEMP-SEED.

ON some solemn vigil take hemp-seed, go out alone into a field or garden, and dropping it, afterwards mimic the action of harrowing, and say thrice,

"Hempseed I sow, hempseed I 'row,  
 And he that is my true-love, come after me  
 and mow,"

when, after the third conjuration, upon looking over your left shoulder, you are to behold the apparition of your future spouse following you, and in the act of using a scythe or sickle. Tradition asserts, that if you do not instantly flee, as for your life, the shadow will cause you to repent of your temerity. So much for our British *poetical* charms.

M. I. B.

## LINES ON —

I GAZED on the grave where he lay—  
 It was not a soldier's grave;  
 And no comrade had heaped the clay,  
 O'er the breast of the good and brave;

But far from the field of his fame  
 He had linger'd, languish'd, and died;  
 For a dark cloud hung o'er his name,  
 And he wept o'er his long fallen pride.

As he felt, there are few can feel,  
 And but few can weep as he wept,  
 O'er the wounds that could never heal,  
 O'er remembrance that never slept.

And, oh! if the sorrow of years  
 For one moment of sin can atone,  
 His guilt was effaced by his tears,  
 In a solitude dreary and lone.

## STANZAS.

Oh! where the mountain mists arise—  
 In pillars to the morning skies,  
 Bright with a thousand varied dyes,  
 My fettered soul shall flee;  
 Where man is not, to mar the scene,  
 Or darken nature's smile serene,  
 Where nature's smile alone is seen,  
 My dying bed shall be.

Oh! then, when earth is far below,  
 And over heaven a sunny glow,  
 Let death his shadow o'er me throw,  
 But let not man be near;  
 Unbias'd by the myriad creeds,  
 That choke the flowers of earth with weeds,  
 I shall not mourn as life recedes,  
 Nor give this world one tear.

## The Gatherer.

"I am but a Gatherer and disposer of other men's stuff."—*Wotton*.

ON the first execution of the celebrated *Miserere* of Lully, before the court of Louis XIV. in the chapel at Versailles, the monarch being on his knees during

the whole time, necessarily kept his court in the same position. At its conclusion the king asked the Count de Grammont his opinion of it. "Sire," he replied, "the music is very soft to the ears, but very hard to the knees."

### STAGE CRITICISM.

DOCTOR, afterwards Sir John Hill, author of some farces, and a paper called *The Inspector*, went into the green-room of Covent-Garden theatre, and addressing himself to Mrs. Woffington, of celebrated memory, and the first of actresses, he questioned her whether or no she had seen *The Inspector* of that day? To which she answered in the negative. The doctor replied, "because, if you had, you would have seen my opinion of your performance, last night, in the character of *Cahista*." "I am much obliged to you, Sir," replied the lady, "for your kind intentions towards me; but, unfortunately, the play of that evening was obliged to be changed to the *Journey to London*, in which I played the part of *Lady Townley*."

IN the report of the Council of State of Geneva to the Representative Council, is the following notice:—The number of travellers has been much more considerable than in former years. During the first eleven months of the year 1825, the number of passports *vises* at Geneva amounted to 11,970, besides 1,932 *livrets* (books of character delivered to workmen instead of passports,) forming a total of 13,902, or 38 a day. These travellers belonged to the following nations; viz. Swiss, 3,559; French, 3,658; Piedmontese or Savoyards, 3,084; Italians, 553; English, 1,539; Americans, 88; Germans, 1,850; Danes and Swedes, 45; Russians, 116.

AMERICAN trees and shrubs in general, and such European ones as are botanically related to them, are remarkable for the rich tints of red, purple, or even blue, which their leaves assume before they fall. Hence the autumnal foliage of the woods of North America is, beyond all imagination, rich and splendid.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Eighth Volume of the MIRROR is now completed. It contains numerous Engravings, together with a fine Portrait on Steel of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and its usual variety of interesting matter, and may be had of the Publisher and all Booksellers. Price 5s. 6d.

W. G. has our thanks. He will see that his wish has been anticipated.

A letter for Mr. Shoberl lies at our publishers. Friend *Utopia*, we will not print to thy discredit. Try again.

J. H. Stahlachmidt's *Tributary Verses*, &c. are not equal to his former productions. He is capable of better things.

The *Anecdote of the Pretender* is very stale. *Ned Con* is under consideration.

*Juvenal* has been received.

We are sorry to have given Mr. Clarke the trouble of writing to us so frequently. We must decline printing his late communications; dull extracts, injudiciously selected from contemporaries, are of no value to us.

*Dash My Wig* is coarse, vulgar, and indecent.

Early insertion will be given to—P. T. W.; *Pepperd*; P. R. Y.; M. L. B.; J. L.; Tim *Tobykin*; *Pasche*; G. W. N.; *Gutbert*; and various communications from old and new contributors.

We apologize to Mr. Hunter for our apparent neglect, but we think the subject would interest but a very small portion of our readers.

The following articles are either too juvenile, do not possess sufficient interest, or are otherwise unsuitable for our work:—*The Parting*; *The Uncourteous Repartee*; *Harry W*—it; J. T. B.; W. G. Bennton; *The Life*; Ellen—A Song; *The Officious Messenger*; A.; W. R. C.; Sonnet addressed to *Mary*, on the Morning of her Marriage; P. E. P.; N. W. F.; W. E. L.; *Bots*; and B.

*Sagittarius* has our best thanks, and shall certainly be attended to.

The statement communicated by W. H. H. is universally known.

*Delta's* tour must be sent complete, or we cannot decide.

The drawing and communication received from *Antiquarius* are very acceptable, and we thank him for his favours.

The engraving inquired after by N. D. B. will very soon appear. The observations of our correspondent upon a subject which has already been discussed in our pages at much length are good, but we have no inclination to canvass the matter any farther.

C. B.—fudge! fudge!

T. R. is under consideration.

We fear *A School for Politeness* is too lengthy for our columns; nevertheless, we will be polite enough to thank G. W. W. for his pains, and consider if we can possibly render the poem serviceable.

*Rob Roy* is declined, and *Sam Savoury* rejected for bad taste.

Our omission to acknowledge the receipt of all communications must be excused. Many letters are of so trifling a nature, that to answer them would be a loss of time and waste of labour. Besides, the great increase of our correspondence, which we are weekly experiencing, renders the attempt quite impracticable.

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